

CROSSFIELD JOURNAL



VOLUME III — No. 8

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA

FRIDAY, MARCH 30th, 1945

\$1.50

CHURCH SERVICES

UNITED CHURCH
Crossfield
Minister: Rev. J. V. Hovey, B.A.
United Church Services for Easter Sunday, April 1st are:
Tany Bryn at 11:00 a.m.
Crossfield: Sunday School at 11:00 a.m. Evening service at 7:30 p.m.
The choir will render special Easter music.
You owe a duty to your church to attend service this Easter day, so plan to be present.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Rev. F. C. MURSON, Vicar
Easter Sunday, April 1st
Holy Communion 11:30 a.m.

HAVE THE BEST ...
Home Cooked Meals
AWAY FROM HOME
Joe's Coffee Shops
THE BUSY SPOT
ON THE HIGHWAY
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
* EXCEPT SUNDAY

THE WHITE LUNCH
ON MAIN STREET
Open Daily from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
Joe and Edith Kurtz,

YES... I Said
Cutter
BLACKLEG
We join with Madame Bevine in recommending
Cutter Blackleg
It is the surest protection against
BLACKLEG
Let us quote you on your needs the next time you are in town.

Edlund's
Drug Store
Authorized Cutter Distributor
THE REXALL STORE
Phone 3 Crossfield, Alta.

NOW IS THE TIME
FOR YOU to get a Locker for your Meat, Vegetables and Fruit.
We only need 63 more renters. So Don't disappoint yourself. GET YOURS NOW.
Holmes Cold Storage Lockers
C. D. HOLMES, Proprietor.

Special Services at Baptist Church
EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES
April 1st—11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m. Rev. Gordon Mellish.
—O—
Mr. Mellish is also serving in Africa, and will show still pictures of his work there in the evening service.
Mr. Mellish, the regular Pastor will be absent from his church for three weeks and the pulpit will be occupied by these visitors. You are assured of a hearty welcome and a bright spiritual service, so come and bring your friends.

Robert L. Jones
Wins Bronze Medal
Headquarters 1st Armored Division, A.P.O. 251, U.S. Army
25 October, 1944
Subject: Award of Bronze Star Medal to Private First Class Robert L. Jones, 35094905, U.S. Army.
Robert L. Jones, 35094905, Private First Class, Cavalry, United States Army, for heroic achievement in action on 10 July, 1944, in the vicinity of Camporotondo, Italy. While on patrol with his platoon leader, the platoon leader went forward to a house which immediately was fired upon by enemy self-propelled weapons, seriously wounding him in both legs. Private First Class Jones immediately went to the platoon leader's assistance under continuous enemy artillery fire, caring for his profusely bleeding wounds and moving him to another house out of the enemy's continuing artillery fire. The building in which the officer was wounded was under continuous enemy fire until it was demolished. The prompt action displayed by Private First Class Jones resulted in saving the life of the officer. The complete disregard of personal safety to save the life of another man as displayed by Private First Class Jones is in keeping with the finest traditions of the service and merits high praise. Entered service from Sacramento, California.
V. E. PRICHARD,
Major General, U.S. Army, Commanding.

Insurance Books To Be Exchanged Before April First
Labor Minister Mitchell announced in Ottawa on March 22 that 2,500,000 Unemployment Insurance books covering insured workers throughout Canada, will expire March 31 and must be exchanged on that date for new books. For those who are employed, their employers must arrange with the nearest local Employment and Selective Service office for the issue of new books. Unemployed persons or others who have their books in their own possession must apply for renewals themselves. The Unemployment Insurance Act provides penalties for failure to apply for renewal March 31 or for failure to turn in expired books.
Air Minister Gibson announced in Ottawa on March 20 in the Commons that when Air Marshal L. S. Broadner retires from his office, command on April 1, he will be given the rank of air chief marshal. He is believed to be the first Canadian to hold such a high rank.

DEANNA DURBIN
—IN—
"First Love"
With Added Shorts
Showing in the Crossfield U.F.A. Hall on
FRIDAY, APRIL 6th
At 8 p.m.
Adults 40c Children 15c

Rev. Hovey was a visitor to Drumheller Monday and was in attendance at the funeral services of an old friend of his, the late Arman G. Sibbald, who for the past 25 years was station agent at Munson.
Gerald Hovey, R.C.N., who has been spending a furlough with his parents at the manse has been granted an additional seven days leave and consequently will not be leaving for Halifax until next week.
Mark up another member of the Optimist Club. We hear that Frank Ruddy bought 11 head of horses at a sale recently. Glad to see that someone thinks the day of the horse is not quite over.

Another very successful Red Cross Sale was held at Dog Pound last Saturday. A pure bred heifer donated by George Skinner brought a total of \$200.00 while another from the farm of Ray Havens fetched \$185.00. Just about everything was offered for sale and it all found buyers to the tune of a grand total of \$1020.00.

STEVE DONOGHUE
U.K. JOCKEY, DIES
Steve Donoghue, 60, perhaps the greatest jockey who ever straddled a Derby winner, died in London, March 23, after an illness of only 24 hours. The little Irishman—who had switched from racing silks to trainer's gallops eight years ago—had a lifetime record of 1,840 winners, and his mark of three consecutive Derby triumphs has never been equalled. Altogether he won the British turf classic six times.
"I am a woman of 500 pounds. Will riding horseback cause my legs?" a Toledo Blade reader asks. We fear it will, madam—on the horse—Ottawa Citizen.

LOCAL NEWS
Mrs. C. Assmusen was a city visitor on Wednesday of this week.
Mrs. M. Blough of Calgary is a visitor in town for a few days.
Miss Maxine Mair of the local Bank staff is on holidays.
Miss Margaret Wickenson of the Bank of Commerce staff has been transferred to Red Deer.
Mrs. T. M. Mair and daughter Maxine left on Sunday to spend a holiday at Vancouver.
Pilot Officer Merl Heywood leaves Monday to rejoin his Squadron overseas.
A teeter and a slide have been added to the playground equipment at our local school.
Mrs. Frank Brown of Clarendon was a visitor in town this week, the guest of Mrs. A. Edlund.
Mr. and Mrs. Everett Miles were Sunday visitors in Olds, guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller.
Miss Kate Leask of the Bank of Toronto, Calgary, is spending part of her holidays at her home in Madden.

Pilot Officer Cecil Walker is spending part of his leave with relatives L. H. Scott and family at the home of operations with the R.C.A.P. overseas.
Mrs. J. G. Harrison has been receiving medical attention at a Calgary hospital, returned home Tuesday of this week.
Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Walroth welcomed home on Sunday their son Chester who was wounded in the leg on the Western front.
Mrs. Sam Fleming who has been visiting with her sister at Red Deer for the past two weeks, returned home Wednesday.

Don't forget the Ladies Aid will sponsor a Tea and Sale of Home Cooking in the Church Parlor (today) Saturday, March 31.
The primary room of our local school has been closed this week owing to the illness of Miss Peacock the teacher.
Phillip Coulson is the latest recruit from our Village to enlist. Phillip has thrown in his lot with the Calgary Tank Regiment.
We noticed the Percy Fleming family on the train Saturday, after being in Calgary to meet Flying Officer George Fleming, who home from overseas.

George Jones who recently underwent an operation at the Holy Cross hospital, Calgary, has got along well and is expected to be home tomorrow, Saturday.
Birthdays honors for the coming week include the following: April 1st, Marilyn Tidwell and Mrs. Alton High; April 3rd, Arlene Amercy; April 7th, Mrs. M. Charney.
Mrs. George Leask and son Donald of Madden and Miss Kate Leask of Calgary, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller in Olds on Saturday and attended the stage show "Twin Beds".

Mr. Ralph Nixon of Craigville spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bannister. Mr. Nixon, an uncle of Mrs. Bannister had not been in town since 1910 and found many changes.
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Shower For Bride-Elect

On Thursday, March 22 a very enjoyable afternoon was spent at the home of Mrs. Bill Aldred, when Miss Margaret Smart was honored with a miscellaneous shower. The good ladies responsible for the occasion were Mesdames F. Adams, Jim. Bill and Charlie Aldred, W. Landymore and O. Poynter.
Mrs. Wm. Aldred welcomed the guests to her home which was prettily decorated with pastel streamers and while wedding bells.
A social afternoon was spent in conversation and games arranged by Mrs. C. Fox which caused lots of merriment to the 40 guests present.
Later a basket tastefully trimmed with roses and loaded to capacity with gifts was presented to Margaret by Lillian Aldred and Edith Bills. The basket was the wonderful type that held filling after filling. Margaret was assisted by her mother Mrs. C. C. Smart and Mrs. Mervin Fox and after a sumptuous lunch was served to all Margaret thanked one and all in a very appreciative voice for the kindness bestowed on her.
We wish Margaret the very best in the years ahead.

Donations To Red Cross

Collected by H. May
O. E. Coffin \$ 5.00
W. Marles 1.00
N. King 2.00
J. W. McArthur 10.00
J. T. Shepherd 5.00
D. Parsons 15.00
J. Masnie (Sr.) 10.00
Peter Masnie 5.00
O. T. Swanby 3.00
J. R. Banta 10.00
D. Parquison 10.00
J. J. Maase 2.00
W. R. Exstrand 2.00
J. Benly 10.00
W. L. Simmon 5.00
A. H. Walsh 10.00
A. Laitner 2.00
Wm. Kid 2.00
E. D. Parker 5.00
J. Liddle 5.00
J. Aaskov 5.00
C. Taylor 5.00
M. Aaskov 2.00
By W. G. Landymore
John Dipple 1.00
W. B. Parquison 5.00
T. Fitzgerald 25.00
J. Konechuk 3.00
A. Bailey 1.00
Jase Aldred 2.00
R. E. Green 1.00
R. S. Adams 5.00
Irene Landymore 1.00
Cam Wray 1.00
W. G. Landymore 10.00
G. O'Neil 5.00
Mrs. B. Patmore 1.00
C. C. Smart 5.00
D. E. Wray 5.00
K. J. O'Neil 5.00
By H. J. Scholefield
F. Sackett 1.00
W. C. Cochran 25.00
Finna D. F. W. A. 16.40
H. J. Scholefield 10.00
Mrs. Sauter 1.00
J. Sauter 1.00
J. H. Hehr 10.00
L. Ableman 10.00
Rea Jones 1.00
W. R. Stewart 10.00
M. Fletcher 1.00
A. M. Wray 1.00
Montgomery Family 10.00
Frank Laut 50.00
John Heine 1.00
W. Hehr 1.00
Ernest Hehr 5.00
O. Bills 1.00
E. C. Richardson 10.00
Enil Sauter 1.00
H. S. Stewart 1.00
Jan W. Laut 15.00
Ed Sauter 1.00
G. R. Jones 1.00
Manuel Hehr 1.00
J. A. Sackett 5.00
J. Sauter 1.00
J. J. Sawchuk 2.00
J. Milner 2.00
D. P. Goertzen 1.00
J. Unrau 2.00
Neil Laut 20.00
E. C. Richardson 1.00
A. A. Podmoroff 75
Archie Benie 2.00
V. W. Thompson 2.00

UNIT ORGANIZERS PREPARE PLANS

National War Finance Committee officers in Alberta are completing plans for the 8th Victory Loan, which opens April 23, and held meetings at the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, of unit organizers and of chairman and organizers of the payroll savings section. D. K. Budge, vice-chairman of the National War Finance Committee, of Ottawa, also addressed the meeting.

Girl Regains Eyesight

Toronto, March 25.—A young Canadian girl, whose eyesight was restored by an unusual operation in New York this week, is on her way back to her western home after five years of almost complete blindness. The heroine of the story is Lillian Cameron of Edmonton, whose eyesight failed her five years ago while she was attending school. The first of the operations was carried out last August, and the second was completed two months ago. Dr. Ramon Castrojojo, of New York, cut the corneas from both eyes and replaced them with artificial ones in two delicate pieces of surgery that took about 20 minutes apiece.

Madden - Dog Pound Start Warble Fly Control Campaign

Another battle opened up on the Western front on Tuesday when the Madden and Dog Pound Warble Fly Control Association started operations on the cattle at the Willow Springs Ranch of Frank Collicott. This Association is away to a flying start with practically 100 per cent. of cattle owners of the district being members, with approximately 124 square miles of territory covered, carrying between 5,000 and 6,000 head of cattle. The head allowed for the purchase of the Warble Fly spray and 10 cents per head for the first treatment is expected to cover the cost of operating. John English is in charge as operator, W. O. Murdoch, Managing Director and F. C. Wilson, Secretary.

Home and School Meet In Olds April 10-11-12

The Provincial Home and School Federation will hold their annual convention in Olds on April 10, 11 and 12. Accommodation will be provided in the School of Agriculture where delegates will be housed in dormitories and have their meals in the dining-room, at the extremely moderate rate of \$1.50 per day. No extra charge will be made for the banquet to registered delegates, but extra guests may obtain tickets for 60 cents.
A varied and interesting program has been arranged. The guest speaker for Tuesday night will be Mr. A. L. De Wolfe, from Nova Scotia, National president of the Home and School Federation. Wednesday evening there will be a prominent speaker following the banquet.
If you are interested in the work of this organization, you will find the sessions both profitable and entertaining. For further information and programs, write to Mrs. Chas. E. Yeach, secretary of Olds Home and School Association, Olds.

Calgary Livestock

Monday's receipts: Cattle 694, calves 119, hogs 626, sheep 110.
Tuesday's receipts—Cattle 203, calves 10, hogs 429, sheep 5.
Cattle market steady, light run. The market will be closed March 30.
Hogs sold Monday at \$16.50 for A's at yards and plants; sows \$11.50 live good butchers, hedges \$10.25 to \$11.25 to \$11.75, common to medium \$9 to \$11; good butchers, hedges \$10.25 to \$11.25, common to medium \$8 to \$10; good to choice veal calves \$11.25 to \$11.75, common to medium \$8 to \$10; good to choice veal calves \$11.25 to \$11.75, common to medium \$8 to \$10; good to choice veal calves \$11.25 to \$11.75, common to medium \$8 to \$10; good to choice veal calves \$11.25 to \$11.75, common to medium \$8 to \$10.
South St. Paul, Minn., March 27—Cattle 3,900; low to good medium weight steers \$13.75; medium grade heifers \$12 to \$13.25; good cows \$13.50; good beef bulls \$12.50 to \$13; calves 2,900, vealers, choice \$16.
Hogs 5,150; good and choice \$14.75; good and choice sows and stags \$13.50; Sheep 1,500; market not established.

Crossfield Machine Works

W. A. Hurt Prop.
Welding Magnesium — Radiators
John Deere Farm Implements
Elephant Brand Fertilizer
PHONE 22

Now is The Time

to get your supply of good CEDAR FENCE POSTS
We have all sizes to choose from, including, small, medium, and large splits and rounds.

TRY A CAN OF OSMOSE FENCE POST MIXTURE

Atlas Lumber Co. Ltd.

H. R. Fitzpatrick Crossfield, Alberta

With New Discs

Your Harrow Plow will work like new. Much better than sharpening. We have them in stock: 22 in., 24 in., and 26 in.

William Laut

The International Man

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Veterinary Surgeon
322-324 Stockyards Building

McInnis & Holloway

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at PARK MEMORIAL
1563 - 4th St. W. M 3606
CALGARY
DICK COTKINS, Phone 47
Local Representative
CROSSFIELD

H. MAY

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
(in all its branches)
CONVEYANCING
RENTAL AGENT
FARM LISTINGS WANTED
Phone 33 Crossfield.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

The regular monthly meeting of the Village Council will be held in the FIRE HALL on the First Monday of each month commencing at 8:00 p. m.

Fred Becker

TINSMITH
Every kind of Sheet Metal Work.
Crossfield Alta.

INSURANCE

HAIL — Alberta Hail Insurance Board and Leading Companies
FIRE — Alberta Government Insurance and Leading Companies
LIFE — Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada.

A. W. GORDON

— Agent —
Crossfield Alberta

BEST ATTAINABLE IMAGE FROM DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Good News!

FOR FOLKS WITH SHIFFLY
Head Colds

Quick relief from the sneezy, stuffy distress of head colds is what you want. So try Va-tro-nol—a few drops up each nostril to soothe irritation, reduce congestion. You'll welcome the relief that comes. Va-tro-nol also helps prevent many colds from developing if used in time. Try it! Follow directions in folder.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Prosperity For Agriculture

THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN CANADA have always been known for their optimism and for their faith in the future of this part of Canada. In spite of the fact that agriculture, upon which the prosperity and progress of the Prairies depend, has been beset by many difficulties from the time the land was first settled—Drought, rust, frost, insects and adverse economic conditions are among the problems with which the farmers have had to deal. Some have been successfully solved by the farmers themselves, others have been overcome with the help of scientists and economists. By these means, farming conditions have steadily improved. Rust and frost resistant wheats have been developed, new insecticides and fertilizers have been put on the market, while farmers' organizations and other interested groups have worked to improve prices and other economic factors affecting agriculture.

Increase In Farm Income

A recent survey of farming conditions in Canada shows that at the present time the average Canadian farmer "owns more property, is in a better cash position, and has fewer debts, than ever before in history." These improved conditions are attributed largely to the fact that farm prices increased by sixty per cent. between the years 1939 and 1941, while during the same period there was a fifty per cent. increase in agricultural production. As a result of this, the farm income is at present almost twice as large as it was before 1939, and farmers are now believed to be in as favourable a situation as they were during the period of prosperity which they enjoyed between the years 1929 and 1929. This comparison is made on the basis of the relation between farm prices and cost of living now and in the earlier period.

Many Employed In Agriculture

Records show that the greatest expansion in Canadian agriculture took place in the years between 1914 and 1918, when the land under cultivation was expanded by 18,000,000 acres. This expansion resulted in our having large amounts of wheat for export and in prices becoming subject to the influence of world market conditions. One of the greatest problems of past years has been the marketing of our surplus agricultural products, and the solution of this problem rests much of the hope for the continued prosperity of those on the land. This is a matter of wide concern, for agriculture is considered to be Canada's greatest industry, employing twenty-five per cent. of all the gainfully occupied people in the Dominion, and thirty per cent. of all the gainfully occupied men. Provision has been made for increased economic support for Canadian farmers after the war, and this, combined with recommendations made at the recent Bretton Woods Conference in respect to improved world trade conditions, may lead to the removal of one of the most serious hazards to the farming industry.

Sea-Going Movies

Provide Much Entertainment For Men Of Royal Canadian Navy

The sea-going movies of the turbulent North Atlantic are just as popular as the land theatres, even if it does sometimes take two men to hold down the projector and another to keep the screen steady on a rolling sea. Few theatres anywhere serve a better purpose than the makeshift layouts in the mess decks of 175 ships of the Royal Canadian Navy where 16 mm. copies of major film productions are shown in all weather and latitudes from Halifax to North Russia.

These films for navymen are rented by the Royal Canadian Navy Film Society, a non-profit organization run entirely within the naval service to provide naval officers and ratings with film entertainment wherever they may be.

Films are rented by the ships and at sea and in remote ports are passed from ship to ship. Navy men in ships pay five cents each to rent the films they take to sea with them. This assessment works out to approximately \$4 for a minesweeper and \$10 for a destroyer. The cost in each case is footed by the ship's canteen fund so the cash out-of-pocket expense to the man in the lower deck is nil.

MADE A MISTAKE

Napoleon once sent troops to take possession of Australia. They landed, and named the colony "Terre Napoleon," but while the French commander, an amateur naturalist, had gone inland to hunt butterflies, the British arrived and captured the entire garrison.

RUB OUT THAT GOLD WITH—

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Canada Walk

Street in London May Be Named In Honor Of Dominion

London County Council—Holborn Borough Council has decided to ask the L.C.C. to name the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields as Canada Walk further to commemorate the cordial relations during the war between the Royal Canadian Air Force and the citizens of Holborn.

It was on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields that a maple tree, the gift of the mayor and citizens of Ottawa, Ontario, had been planted recently by the Mayor of Holborn, Alfred Wilfred E. Mullen.

MANY BIG WARS

There have been 902 big wars since 500 B.C. France was involved in 185 of these, Britain in 176, Russia in 151, and Austria in 131.

New Type Of Drill

Digs Holes For Telegraph Poles Or Fence Posts

A revolutionary drill which will dig holes for telegraph poles or fence posts in less than three minutes has been introduced in Canada by the Canadian National Telegraphs and is now in use along the company's lines. It is announced by A. P. Linnell, general superintendent, Western region. The new equipment saves about one hour's time per post compared with that required by hand digging in average ground and up to seven and eight hours through frost and hard pan.

The drill is installed on the back of a standard D-2 Caterpillar tractor and will dig to a depth of seven feet. It also has a changeable auger and will dig a hole up to 24 inches in width. The C.N. Telegraphs is presently using 16-inch and 20-inch augers. The drill will dig a hole at almost any angle.

As previously used in parts of the United States, the drill has been mounted on a trailer, but the C.N. Telegraph engineers found that a tractor is far more practical as it allows the drill to be moved rapidly over almost any type of ground. The tractor has been installed with a longer than standard tread to offset a tendency to tilt when the digging machine is under power; the bumper at the front has been replaced with a heavy counter-weight.

Gears for the operation of the drill are fitted to the power take-off on the tractor and a winch has also been installed to raise and lower the poles in the holes.

The apparatus, which is the property of the C.N. Telegraphs, is presently being used at Lunda, about 70 miles north of Winnipeg, where it has proven most efficient, even under extreme winter conditions. Mr. Linnell states the drill will be employed at various other parts of the western region as needed.

Has A Variety

Hats Mr. Churchill Wears Are Of Many Different Styles

Hats make all the difference in the world, as any woman will affirm. Mr. Churchill has quite a variety of them. His caracul, pillbox fur, which he wore at the Teheran conference, gave him a Slavonic touch. His bowler is in the best tradition of the English squire. His homburg is likewise the typical Londoner, and his silk top hat makes him every inch the British Prime Minister. His "Nigara fedora", with its snap brim pulled down in front, is quite American. Most startling of all is the western sombrero which changes him entirely, and gives him the appearance of a two-gun sheriff in Dodge City or some such place in the eighties of the last century, when a man had to be quick on the draw and shoot just once. Yes, sir; male hats are almost as important as millinery—Hamilton Spectator.

Accepts Invitation

Mrs. Winston Churchill Will Visit Russian Red Cross Societies

Mrs. Winston Churchill has accepted an invitation from the Soviet government and Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of U.S.S.R. to visit Russia, and has arranged to go early in the spring, it has been learned.

This will be Mrs. Churchill's first visit to Russia. She inaugurated the Red Cross Aid To Russia fund which grew up to the end of last year had raised about \$27,000,000 and had shipped about 15,000 tons of medical supplies to U.S.S.R.

Canadians "Hang On" In Forward Drive



Infantrymen of the First Canadian Army cling to each other for support as they ride forward on a lurching tank in the Reichswald Forest sector in pursuit of the enemy.

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q—Under the rental regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board will it be necessary for me to have my board and room rate approved before taking in a boarder?

A—Landladies, who are providing room and board for the first time, may set their own rates. Should the boarder feel that the rates are out of line with similar accommodation in the neighborhood, he may refer the matter to the rentals department of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for adjustment.

Q—Now that cuffs are allowed on men's trousers, I would like to know whether a tailor can put cuffs on ladies' slacks.

A—No. Cuffs are not allowed on ladies' slacks. However, if you wish pleats on your slacks, these are permitted.

Q—When your sugar ration is so strict, I can't see why a restaurant is allowed to waste sugar by serving it with tea and coffee when the customer hasn't even asked for it.

A—Public eating places are prohibited from serving sugar with tea or coffee, cereal or fruit unless it is requested by the customer.

Q—Are the prices of seeds and plants controlled by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board?

A—No. The prices of seeds and plants are exempt from Board regulations.

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumer's News" or the Blue Book in which you keep track of your selling prices, mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

Getting It Back

United States Sold Scrap Metal To Japan Which Is Being Used For Munitions

The spectroscope shows that the Japanese are still shooting United States scrap metal at U.S. soldiers. This is reported in a study made by metallurgists of the Battelle Memorial Institute for the U.S. Army and the Navy Ordnance department and the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

The spectroscope is the eye which metallurgists use to identify the presence of atoms by the light they emit. It shows, even down to one part in a million, whatever trace of any metal is present.

"The laboratory data show," says the report, "from the presence of residuals, that the scrap which the United States sold to Japan before the war plays a considerable part in the munitions being used against us."

In Civilian Life

Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve Officers Had Varied Occupations

On a single course in H.M.S. Lochinvar recently, the R.N.V.R. (Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve) officers under instruction included those who in civilian life had been a Local Government clerk, a surveyor's assistant, a chemist, a shop manager, a school master, a chartered accountant, a printer, a bank cashier, a glove salesman in the woolen trade, an inspector of the Metropolitan Police, a fur-buyer, a display artist, a fiction writer, an architect, a cabinet-maker, and an Australian sheep-farmer.

Either was not put to any practical use until 1842, although it was discovered in the 18th century.

MACDONALD'S

CHIEF

Canada's Standard Smoke



MEET A CWAC—

"Detailed for domesticity" is the hope of Sgt. Barbara Leonard Ogema, Sask., and it can't happen too soon—though she does enjoy her army work very much. Barbara was one of the early members of the C.W.A.C. in Saskatchewan, in fact she holds more or less of a service record with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, having gone to work with them the day after she enlisted and been there ever since. Hoping to live the domestic life and being a practical soul, Barbara has set about preparing herself for the future. She spends at least two evenings a week at night school studying cooking and sewing. Her husband, now on the Western Front, is overseas for the second year. The first time was before they were married and he was there for a year and a half, returning in 1942. They were married in December of that year and he was posted overseas again. He's been there over two and a half years this time. In the meantime, Barbara with her night school and her post-war plans intends to be amply prepared for the day when she is "detailed to domesticity."

TOGETHER— "Route aides" they were; now they're "CWAC-ed"—but still together. In civilian life Mary Mills and Rosalind Sherman handled messages—hundreds of them for the Canadian National Telegraphs in Winnipeg. In the army they don't know what they'll be doing—but whatever it is they hope it's together. In the meantime they are going on Basic Training. Mary Mills is a Manitoba girl, daughter of Gilbert Mills, Winnipeg. Rosalind Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman, Prince Albert was born at Paddockwood, Sask.

GRADUATE— Seventy-five members of the C.W.A.C. took part in the recent graduation exercises held at No. 3 CWAC (B) T.C., Kitchener, Ont. Included in the graduating class were a number of Western girls among them being: Ples G. I. Airth, Stonewall, Man.; E. M. Hurd, Woodmont, Man.; A. E. Loney, Pine Creek, Man.; J. V. Fox and H. M. Smith, Swift Current, Sask.; L. M. Anderson, White Fox, Sask.; J. L. Hart, Landis, Sask.; H. Haurbich, Hodgeville, Sask.; E. H. Thurston, Vonda, Sask.; J. M. Young, Pincher Creek, Alta.; A. Howden, Seebe, Alta.; E. M. Walker, Pashley, Alta.

MARRIED— Her khaki uniform was put aside for a floor-length gown of flimsy white chiffon when Pte. Fern Florence Davidson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Davidson, Tisdale, became the bride of Pte. Neil Brown, Mount Forest, Ont. at a wedding ceremony held in Borden, Ont. Recently, completing her wedding ceremony, the bride wore a finger-ring veil of embroidered white net and carried an arm bouquet of pink mums. She was given in marriage by L.-Cpl. M. Durand, Regina. Pte. Ruth Grant, Hardwood Lands, N.B., was her only attendant.

ENLISTED— Miss Loretta Dora Kerschlein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kerschlein, Sten, Sask., enlisted in the Canadian Women's Army Corps at Fort Osborne Barracks in Winnipeg recently. Born at Swift Current, she was a student nurse at Brandon Mental Hospital prior to her enlistment. Her sister, Cpl. Edna Kerschlein, is a member of the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) and until recently has been stationed at MacDonald, Man.

SHE'LL SAY IT EVERYTIME— "Where's my sugar?" asked Pte. Buttercup. I've been looking for her all evening. Penelope CWAC: I think she took the last drop of sugar.

The art of weaving asbestos was known to the ancients. It was rediscovered in 1730 in the Ural mountain regions.

Paid The Price

Forty-Six Allied Countries Attended To World Security Conference

On the eve of March 1, the Axis beyond which no new belligerents could gain admittance to the San Francisco World Security conference, 46 Allied countries had paid the price of admission—they had declared war against either Germany or Japan.

Neutral were Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal and Argentina.

In between were five former Axis allies—Finland, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, and Romania—now in varying stages of repentance and all at war with Axis countries.

SMILE AWHILE

Kate: "Where did Mabel go that awful hat?"
Ann: "She won't tell. I think it is a millinery secret."

Guy: "Look here, it ain't sanitary to have a hog pen right under the house that way."
Sir: "Well, I dunno, I ain't lost as hog for ten years."

"Pardon me, sir," said the waiter, taking up the money, "but this includes nothing for the waiter."
"I didn't eat one, did I?" said the professor, glancing up from his book.

Teacher: "Robert, give me a sentence which includes the word 'fascinate'?"

Robert (after deep thought): "My father has a wristcoat with 10 buttons on, but he can only fasten eight."

Caller: "I am so sorry your mistress is out. Do you think she will be at home this evening?"

Maid: "She'll have to be; it's my night out."

Patient's Wife: "Is there any hope, doctor?"
Doctor: "Well, I don't know. What are you hoping for?"

Barber: "Here comes a man for a shave."
Apprentice: "Let me practice on him."

Barber: "All right, but be careful not to cut yourself."
"I like that dress you're wearing."

"I got it for my twentieth birthday."
"Really! It has worn well, hasn't it?"

Prisoner—"Judge, I don't know what to do."
Judge—"Why, how's that?"

Prisoner—"I swore to tell the truth; but every time I try some lawyer's object."

A certain officer's confidential report had written on it, by his commanding officer: "This officer should go far."

The Brigadier added: "The farther the better, and finally the divisional commander wrote: "He should start at once."

A policeman, whose evidence was taken on commission, deposed: "The prisoner called me an ass, a precious dolt, a scoundrel, a rascal, a mufin and an idiot." And this being the conclusion of his deposition, his signature was preceded by the formal ending, "All of which I swear is true!"

Sutor—"I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter."
Father—"Which one, Jane or Helen?"

Sutor—"Jane, sir."
Father—"Do you make enough to support two?"

Sutor—"No, sir. One will be enough."

Clear Stuffy Heads

Relieve C.W.A.C. Where? Pte. Buttercup. I've been looking for her all evening. Penelope CWAC: I think she took the last drop of sugar.

Remove Cooled Passages

MENTHOLATUM

Great Comfort Daily

THE SUEZ CANAL

Fairly Modern, But Canal Connected The Two Seas 3,500 Years Ago

It was highly fitting that the United States cruiser on which President Roosevelt entertained King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, was at the time anchored in Great Bitter Lake, for though it would be presumptuous to suggest that the conversation at lunch dealt with the canal of which the lake is a part, it would be impossible to suppose that the importance of that waterway was absent from the thoughts of either host or guest. Though the fabulous oil reserves of the desert doubtless were in the minds of both, the world interest in the narrow passage between the Red and Mediterranean seas would have been enough to bring them together, writes Richard T. F. Harding in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

War and commerce have for so many centuries flowed back and forth in the region of the Isthmus of Suez that it is for good reason known as the cross roads of the world. It was that when the world was young, when much of its great activity centered around the western end of the Mediterranean and an amphibious nation after another struggled to control those shores. Increase of knowledge of the riches of eastern Asia served to sharpen that struggle, and in modern times traffic in those riches has helped supply the funds for a greater engineering project than the early canal builders were able to undertake.

Many of us are inclined to think of the Suez Canal as one of the more modern enterprises, because it admits passage of ships of the great size that we have learned to build and in the sense that it is new, for it is barely 75 years old. But as working idea it is old. More than 3,500 years ago a canal connected the two seas, and since then three or four others have been dug. One or two of them, long neglected, were filled by nature, others were feared at the command of rulers who filled their military way by enemies.

In earlier times, when Egypt was a great power and when ships were small, statesmen and engineers agreed that the connection should be a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, one that would keep most of the traffic within Egypt's borders, safe from attack and where it could be made to pay tolls.

Tradition says such an interior canal was built by an Egyptian king whose reputed performance partook so strongly of the legendary that he probably never existed, that even his name is a fiction. But inscriptions on the temple at Karnak indicate that such a canal existed in 1380 B.C., that it ran from the Nile to the northern end of what then was an arm of the Red Sea, an arm later so clearly separated from the main body of water as to become known as the Great and Little Bitter Lakes.

Apparently there was little serious thought of cutting through the Isthmus of Suez until the eighth century A.D. when Harun al-Rashid of Baghdad fame considered it but gave up the idea, so the story goes, because he was persuaded it would give his enemies too ready access to his shores.

But the idea of a short water route to the Orient could not die. The Venetians, who had carried on great

Fighting Under Difficulties



Canadians are fighting side by side with British troops in rousting the Germans out of Dunkirk. Here Canadians are pulling a gun onto the road to take up a position for use against the Nazis.

Well Answered

Winston Churchill knew how to handle question from American

A New York columnist revived another good Churchill anecdote the other day. Back in 1932 Winston Churchill was doing a lecture tour in the States. In the question period after an address the British statesman was asked: "Is it true that England is going to scrap her navy?"

Mr. Churchill's jaw shot out. His blue eyes snapped fire but it was a soft, not wrathful answer that came forth:

"I don't know at the moment," and he eyed the questioner thoughtfully. "I don't know at the moment. But one thing I do know, sir, England is the only one capable of it."

Starvation Diets

Experiments Carried On By The University Of Minnesota

Thirty-six men are being slowly starved at the University of Minnesota.

The men, chosen from thousands of conscientious objectors who volunteered their services, are being used to test the effects of "starvation" diets now common in Europe. Later they will try various suggested "rehabilitation" diets.

Information obtained during the course of the experiment will be used in rehabilitation programs in war-torn countries.

trade with the East by way of Egypt and the Red Sea, proposed to cut the Suez shortly after the discovery, late in the 15th century, that it was possible to sail to India by going around Africa. Their hopes died because the Turks marched in and took Egypt before a treaty could be arranged.

Next, so far as anything of importance was concerned, came French promoters, notable among them, Napoleon Bonaparte, and it was de Lesseps who completed it. They, like those before him, were actuated by the associated ideas of war and commerce. But they had not dreamed of oil.

Canadians Graduate At Sandhurst



At an unique ceremony at the graduation of officer cadets from the Royal Military school at Sandhurst, England, recently, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. P. J. Montague, chief of staff, Canadian military headquarters, London, autographs Sam Browne belts presented to the most outstanding graduates. Col. W. M. Hutton, commandant of the school, witnesses the procedure.

Poultry Experiment

Says Hens Will Lay Larger And Stronger Egg Shells

There will be stronger egg shells in the future. This sounds like a silly thing, but it really isn't. A stronger, less porous shell on eggs will help to reduce breakage and prevent spoiling. Eventually, this improvement will be reflected in the price.

Poultry scientists have just concluded a series of experiments, and now they know that an ancestry may be developed in which hens regularly lay large, strong-shelled eggs. These experiments indicated that less than a third as much breakage is found with these good-shelled eggs as with eggs of the present poor-shelled group.

Another thing to look for in the future is relatively low cost retail packaging of frozen whole eggs, egg yolks and egg whites. Also, better quality dried whole eggs, egg yolks and egg whites. Some of these items have been on the retail market in limited quantity—Chicago Sun.

Racial Bigotry

Oregon Legion Barred American With Jap Ancestors From Honor Roll

A force of Americans on Leyte faced the Japs across an open valley. They couldn't advance until they knew the disposition of enemy troops. Getting that information was a dangerous job. A lad named Frank volunteered.

Frank got almost to the Jap lines when a sniper's fire caught him. Shot through the abdomen, he emptied his gun into the sniper, crawled back to his own lines, and made his report. Four days later he died.

Frank died for his country in a war which is, in essence, a battle against bigoted doctrine of racial superiority. Frank's name used to be on the county memorial roll of Hood River, Ore. It isn't any more. For Frank's last name was Hachiya, and his skin was yellow, and though he was an American, his ancestors were of the enemy race.

So the Hood River American Legion removed his name from the roll of honor—Timmins Daily Press.

AID TO HEALTH

War plant research has proved the value of wholesome between-meal snacks for workers. And it applies to children, housewives and others as well. Actually, light meals at frequent intervals are an aid to health. In this way, digestive organs are never overtaxed, but function regularly at all times. This system is not practical for the average household, but the habitual desire for refreshment between meals would seem to indicate that it is needed.

PROOF ENOUGH

The stingy young man asked his fiancée whether she had been pleased with the Christmas card he sent her. "Oh, yes, it's lovely and shows excellent taste," she replied. "I knew at once it came from you."

"Oh really," he said happily. "Why were you so sure?"

"Because I sent it to you last Christmas," she said curtly.

THE TURKISH SOLDIER

By United Nations the lot of the Turkish soldier is a poor one. His uniform is badly made of poor material and his pay is fantastically low, approximately 20 cents a month. His officers have the right of life and death over him. But the Turkish peasant stock from which the common soldiers are drawn, is used to a tough life. The normal hardship of battle is little more than he is accustomed to in daily life.

Canadian Story

Have You Ever Heard Of A Place Called Hauteclouque

Presenting his letters of credence at Ottawa, Comte Jean de Hauteclouque, French Ambassador to Canada, paid tribute to the part played by Canadians in the liberation of his country.

Hauteclouque . . . It is a name to stir memories of other Canadian forces and another war . . .

In the Pas-de-Calais, a comparatively few miles west of Arras and south of St. Pol, lies a little village that is not even a pin-point on the average map. You will find it on the larger-scale military maps, and there it is spelled Hauteclouque.

On August 22, 1918, the Canadians moved from the Amiens front (having made their contribution to the "black day" for Germany in that war) and Canadian headquarters was established at this same Hauteclouque. The stay was brief—but long enough to make history; for it was here that the plan of the coming battle on the Arras front was prepared. It marked the beginning of the end. And Hauteclouque was given its place in the Canadian Story—Halifax Herald.

The Newest Fad

People In New York Looking For Tobacco Store Indians

According to the Huron Examiner Seafarth the newest fad agitating the American mind, it is said, is the collection of wooden Indians. These weather-scared Redskins that used to stand out in front of every tobacco store, not only in the States, but in Canada, not so many years ago, are selling at \$300 to \$500 each, and as one saleslady says, are causing far more interest than a shipment of girdles that really would ring.

People have been running from store to store in New York in a frantic search for these wooden Indians, but there is one emporium on Fifth avenue that has a supply, and that will not last many weeks, it is said.

Queer how far and fast and fancy will run sometimes, isn't it? But at three hundred and five hundred apiece, it might be worth while to look over some store attics in Canada.

Was Well Planned

Trained Nazis Took Art Treasures From Countries They Invaded

The looting of the invaded countries by the Nazis has been methodical and thorough because it was done by a Special Service Battalion, consisting of four companies of soldiers organized and trained solely for the purpose of pillage. After the fall of each large city, their job was to seize all movable treasures, as long planned by German art curators, and then burn the catalogues listing them, so that such records could not be used as evidence in courts of claims.—Collier's.

The yak, beast of burden in Tibet, gets down icy mountain slopes by drawing its hoofs together and sliding, always landing rightside up at the bottom.

Won Victoria Cross

Lieutenant On H.M.S. Arab Earned His Award In Norway

Lieutenant R. B. Stannard, R.N.R., of H.M.S. Arab, is among those awarded the Victoria Cross in this war. When enemy bombing set on fire many tons of hand grenades on Namsos Wharf, Norway, Lieutenant Stannard rammed the bows of H.M.S. Arab into the wharf and fought the flames for two hours. Later, after helping other ships against air attacks, he placed his own damaged vessel under the shelter of a cliff and established an armed camp ashore with the crews of two other trawlers. So well planned was the position that despite repeated machine-gunning and bombing, only one man was wounded.

TESTS OF SWEETNESS

According to the findings of Canadian Research scientists, the majority of people lack delicate sense of taste for sweetness, and the relative sweetness of different sugars varies with concentration, the sweetness of one sugar being apparently enhanced by the presence of a second sugar.

WINTERING BEES

In the past, the food supplied to wintering bees has been calculated largely in terms of honey, but it is known that pollen is also necessary for the rearing of new bees during the winter and early spring before new sources of pollen are available.

Wealth of the Pharaoh of Egypt, Ramses II, has been estimated at \$10,000,000,000.

KNOWS BETTER NOW

Britain Used To Favor Semi-Detached Attitude Toward Europe

It is not for us to urge the adoption of a National Service Act or to press upon America any particular post-war policy. But we may usefully inquire why America's attitude is still one of detachment and why the urgencies of the war have not been felt on the home front to the extent that they have in other belligerent countries. The reasons are, of course, geographical—and we do not have to look very far to find a parallel. Britain herself has always favored a semi-detached attitude towards Europe, until the threat of tyranny has brought us to war. We, too, have in the past moralized about self-seeking foreign nations, as some Americans are doing today. We, too, were not organized for total war until we were shocked into it. Our lesson has been learnt. Last year Mr. Eden said that "We have to play a part in Europe commensurate with the strength"—and that is the basis of our future foreign policy. We should, nevertheless, sympathize with America in her reluctance to bid farewell to her isolationism. But she will also discover that such an attitude is impossible in the modern world. It is a measure of Mr. Roosevelt's statesmanship that he has foreseen this trend and is preparing for it. He knows that it takes all sorts to make a world, and that countries as well as men, must make allowances for the other fellow.—London Daily Mail.

Used Like Wood

Synthetic Building Material Evolved In Britain Will Not Warp

A new synthetic building material which combines the properties of concrete and wood has been evolved in Britain.

It is made by mixing sawdust with concrete. Hitherto no way of "marrying" sawdust to concrete has been found—but British scientists have discovered a chemical process which successfully blends them.

The new wood-concrete can be produced in bricks or sheets of any shape or size. It is especially suitable for interior walls or paneling, since it can be sawn, drilled or nailed, exactly like wood.

Unlike wood it does not warp, takes a high glaze and can be stained any color.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

CAME IN HANDY

The British disclosed that when they entered Brussels they captured a vast stock of German maps that had been drawn for the invasion of Britain. With a delightful sense of the irony, they turned the German charts over and drew their own plans for the invasion of Germany on the reverse side.

PACKING EGGS

The system of packing eggs large and up is considered so important in Northern Ireland and South Africa that it is a specific requirement in the egg regulations in those countries.

When touched with a feather, nitrogen iodide will explode.

Adjusts His "Bear's Foot"



To aid in crossing deep snow in Italian mountain trails, provided it is not too soft, there is nothing to surpass the "Bear's feet", worn in the picture by T. V. C. Norring, Cape Traverse, P.E.I.

Firth Of Clyde is One Of The Terminal Ports In Britain For Atlantic And World Air Traffic

(By A. C. Wallace, in London Calling)

THE war years have seen a little old burgh on the Firth of Clyde, known in the past for its championship golf course, its sandy beaches, and the retreat it offered to well-to-do folk from the great cities, transformed into one of the key terminal ports in Britain for trans-Atlantic and world air traffic.

Prestrick is no new name to any who have brothers, sons, or sweethearts in the Empire Air Training Scheme or the Atlantic Ferry Service. To many of them it is as familiar as the railway station of their home town. They breakfast in Prestrick and are in Montreal for tea. They buy in Ayshire a Scottish woollen jumper for the girl in New York and change it a day or two later if the shade is not right.

Frequently the port welcomes the arrival or speeds the going of statesmen, captains of industry, service chiefs, and artists famous the world over. Its growth has made Scotland strongly air conscious. It offers her promise of valuable contacts in a world at peace. We Scots like to think that when air cruises become a normal holiday feature, many from all parts of the world will make their approach to Britain over the Hebridean Islands and the Firth of Clyde.

Of course, the remarkable development of this little seaside resort was not wholly or even mainly due to the compulsion of war. True, the choice of it put some 250 more miles or hotly-defended air between the Luftwaffe and a possible objective than would that of any other feasible site in Britain.

It was born of the vision of one or two keen young Scottish airmen in the 1930's, when the bulk of Britain was struggling with industrial depression and when disarmament was the order of the day. They believed that the nation must have trained pilots if she were to keep her place in the world, and they saw in those level fog-free fields on the Ayshire coast the ideal site for a school. One of them was the present Duke of Hamilton, then Marquis of Clydesdale. Another, Group Capt. MacIntyre, had been his companion on that famous first flight over Mount Everest that helped to map the Himalayas.

These young men remembered what most of us had forgotten since our schooldays, that the north-westerly tilt of Great Britain puts Scotland appreciably nearer America than England. They foresaw that Britain, with her violent variations of weather between north and south, would need full-scale alternative airports at both ends of the country. They were aware that the shortest air routes between North America and Northern Europe pass north even of Scotland, and that a new port should be put near them as possible. They saw that the most economical "swing between the continents would be to have a refueling in Scotland.

At last, perhaps, they realized that the northern port would have at its disposal the industrial skill of Central Scotland with its long tradition of expert workmanship, and that without fouling the air near the port itself with factory smoke all the component parts for aircraft construction and repair could be made within easy distance. Why should not the Firth that launched Comet, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth contribute to the travel of the future craft as famous and efficient of their kind?

They laid their plans accordingly and, as a result, when the Governments of the United Nations were in urgent need of an efficient safe, and accessible airport they found a first rate instrument already shaped for their purpose.

Wheat's Wharf
Canada's Wheat
Will Be Readily Disposed Of
As for Canada's wheat supply, it will keep on moving out of the country at a brisk rate, even though the United States is unlikely to be in the market to the extent it was last year. It is significant that we are being asked to send wheat to Australia, ordinarily one of our major competitors in the world market, and also to New Zealand. A crop disaster, one of the worst in Australia's history, is responsible for this unique situation. A good many million bushels may be exported to the Southern Hemisphere if the ships can be found.—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

The art of painting is said to have been introduced in Rome from Etruria by Quintus Fabius 291 years before Christ.

Mysterious Occurrence

Man Vanishes From Train And Later Found Asleep In An Empty House

The Daily Mail reported that Gnr. Robert Nels Engstrom of the Canadian Army vanished mysteriously from a London-Glasgow express as it sped at 80 miles an hour through the English countryside, and when he awakened in an empty house in Warwickshire was unable to explain how he got there uninjured.

"All I remember is being on the train, then you woke me up in the house," he told police. "I must have stepped through the wrong door."

Gnr. Engstrom, one of a party going on leave to Glasgow, disappeared during the night, the newspaper said. His friends heard a door slam—that was all. Someone stopped the train by pulling the alarm cord. Police were called.

Flashlights and lanterns flickered along the track and calls were made without success to small stations for 30 miles along the line. After a long delay the train proceeded.

Twelve hours later a housewife at Blisworth, near Rugby, remembered she had promised an absent neighbor to take her dog for a walk.

She called next door—and heard moans.

When the police came they found Gnr. Engstrom upstairs asleep.

Canadian Wrens

Find Plenty Of Interest In Their First Visit To Scotland

Canadian Wrens who arrived at Lang House, near Glasgow recently, were met by the traditional friendly welcome from the British Wrens with whom they are quartered, who served them precious fresh eggs at their first meal.

The girls report plenty of interest in their first visit to Scotland—the country estate on which they live is said to be haunted by a ghost, which they have been able to verify yet; a number of the girls visited Glasgow first thing and are planning to reach Edinburgh on their first 36-hour leave, and part of their New Year's Eve was spent finding their way to a dance given by the United States Navy.

Sailing in a whaler the girls got lost in a fog and asked directions of all the ships in port before they found the right one and helped the U.S. tars see the New Year in.

Rescued From Internment



Brig-General Fellers, military secretary to General MacArthur, is greeted at the door of the civilian section of Bilbed prison, Manila, by A. G. Skerf, British geologist and member of the committee which headed the group of 400 prisoners until they were freed February 5.

Canada's War Effort

People As A Rule Do Not Realize Its Magnitude

During the five years of war, Canada has produced enough steel to build a double track railway round the world; enough armored vehicles to equip the whole German army; enough bullets to fire two into every living person on earth.

She has gone into new businesses such as production of synthetic rubber, planes (including the first plywood plane in the world, the Morquito), radar, precision instruments, warships and super-explosives. Her scientists have led the world in many fields, notably in dehydrated foods, the famous anti-sickness pills, bacon-curing without heavy salting—and hundreds of others, many of them military secrets for the duration.

In addition, Canadian farmers, who have lost half a million of their younger people to industry and the services since war began, have upped production by over 40 per cent, and in the fifth year of war raised crops that totted up an all-time high for farm cash income of \$1,760,000,000.—Drumheller, Alta., Mail.

CHURCHILL'S TACT

Prime Minister Churchill gave way to Arabian customs during his conference with middle eastern rulers. Not once did he smoke his traditional cigar at the meetings. And his gesture did not go unnoticed. Smoking is considered sinful in the Arabian peninsula and King Ibn Saud was said to have greatly appreciated Churchill's tactfulness.

He Had A Cold

And His Friends Were Not Averse To Supplying The Remedy

We have a cold and as usual as many cures for it have been suggested as the number of people we have talked to in the past few days. We are wondering what would happen to a person if he took all the antidotes for a cold recommended to him by well-meaning acquaintances. To start with, we would have had to drink lemonade, linseed oil and liquor, turpentine, herb tea and tar syrup, beer, broth and beef soup, to say nothing of 500 different patent medicines and at least a similar number of home-made concoctions. We would have rubbed our chest and back with goose grease, olive and many other oils, and innumerable ointments. On top of these we would have placed mustard and enough other kinds of plasters to give us a sort of a combined Mae West and hunchbacked appearance.

Then we mustn't forget our nose and throat. We must spray and inhale with enough remedies to fill ten medicine cabinets. There is no question about the cure. It would have been permanent.—Windsor Star.

ABOUT BEES

Ain't radio wonderful! One of the commentators recently swung away from the war and got onto the subject of bees. And among other points he mentioned was that bees sometimes shed their hair, and get bald. It must make a bee mad to have a comb in the hive and not be able to use it, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Rail Cars Become War Vets' Club



Stations, and have been made possible through co-operation serving refreshments to a happy of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Legion War Services, Inc. The photographs show an attractive Vets' Club.

How Germany Got Ready And Made Secret Plans For Waging A World War

IN view of the fact that the conference of The Big Three at Yalta declared their "inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism, and to ensure that Germany will never be able again to disturb the peace of the world," it is timely to recall the cardinal points of the peace treaty of Versailles in 1919 and how Germany evaded them to make vast preparations for 1938.

Under the Versailles treaty, Germany was allowed a regular army of 100,000; restrictions were placed on industries, on the size of her fleet and ships, and on her air services. Germany enlisted her 100,000 men, but she gave secret, or semi-secret training to hundreds of thousands of men and boys, who became millions after Hitler rose to power, when he openly flouted all the restrictions and virtually challenged other countries to stop him if they dare. None of them had the courage to do so, although many statesmen, among whom Winston Churchill, then in Opposition, was one, warned their governments what was going on. Germany gave military training to her large police force, which, a few years before the war, was incorporated in the army; she trained political, sports and youth groups; she trained firemen, and she trained a secret army that took short courses in modern warfare on the Junkers' estate in East Prussia. By 1939 the 100,000 men had become millions fully or partly trained.

Limitations were also placed upon German heavy industries, but by means of national combines, international cartels and control of the labor, transport and other groups, she expanded her industries instead of restricting them. She formed an "educational" department for industry, which supplied machine tools and an example of this device was that a department which was supposed to be designing and producing railway trucks was actually making artillery. This "educational" system had the widest ramifications and had a variety of names which hid their real military purposes.

Germany was forbidden to possess military aircraft or U-boats. But she trained a great glider force and she trained thousands of technicians to Japan and South American countries to learn and to study all about military planes. It was an easy matter when war broke out, or perhaps before that, to convert civilian planes to military. As for the U-boats, Germany simply built them secretly. Being small, they could be built unseen. Germany was under obligation to destroy 120 war machines before that to convert civilian planes to military. As for the U-boats, Germany simply built them secretly. Being small, they could be built unseen. Germany was under obligation to destroy 120 war machines before that to convert civilian planes to military. As for the U-boats, Germany simply built them secretly. Being small, they could be built unseen.

The result of all this was that not long after Hitler assumed power the German chemical industry was in a position to be converted from a peacetime to a war basis in about one week. The technical army industry in from two to four months, while the rest of Germany's war industries could attain peak production in one year. The Allies must make certain this time that the claws of the Nazi eagle are thoroughly clipped and stay clipped. The Germans may protest and weep that their economic development is being handicapped, but the answer to that plea is to tell them to apply the same energy and ingenuity to the manufacture of peace goods that they have done to war materials.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Always Carried Fruit

Canadian Cruiser Prince Robert On An Errand Of Mercy

The gun-studded Canadian anti-aircraft cruiser Prince Robert carries a gigantic stack of shells to deal death at the enemy, but she also carries a supply of bananas which on two occasions have saved lives. Her 80,000 sea miles have taken her to tropical ports where she followed a custom of stocking up with fruit for fruitless British friends. One day, as the grey weather-beaten ship steamed slowly into port after a long absence, she received a signal that a child was dying of starvation due to coeliac disease—inability of the victim to digest fats. And could only eat bananas. Immediately a stock of ripe fruit was packed, sealed and sent off by air to a town near London in time to save the child's life.

TUNNEL HOSPITAL

A second occasion in which Robert was able to be of service also concerned bananas. She was in Belfast undergoing engine repairs when an appeal came for some from the local hospital. The signal was addressed to all ships but Robert was the only one able not only to supply the required item for the patient's diet, but oranges and lemons to boot.

Worked In Reverse

Canadian Provost Corps Built Cage Around Five German Prisoners

Five of the most surprised Germans on the western front probably were the quietest captured inside a Canadian prisoner of war compound, and L.-Cpl. L. D. Cameron of Prince Albert, Sask., who captured them single-handed, was just as amazed.

Cameron, a member of the Canadian Provost Corps, was detailed to prepare a prisoner of war compound just behind the front line. He chose an idea around a wrecked house, beside which lay a dead German non-commissioned officer.

"I was getting the prisoner cage ready when I heard someone talking," he said. "Our infantry had gone past and there was no one with in a half-mile of me. I looked towards the house and there was a Jerry with his head and shoulders out of a hole beside the house. I didn't notice it before because the dead Hun's body was practically over it."

"The Jerry in the hole grinned foolishly at me and I told him to come out. He came, followed by four others, the last one with an automatic weapon in his hands. I only had a revolver and nearly passed out. But they surrendered without a fight. They were hiding in the cellar of the house with the hole entrance to the cellar. I just kept them there and we built the rest of the prisoner cage around them."

From Across The Line

Detroit Paper Has High Praise For Canada's Fighting Men

Our Canadian friends have been having a bad time of it lately as a result of all the unfavorable attention which the Dominion's conscription and overseas service troubles have received. In World War I, the Canadians established a great tradition with their heroism at Ypres, Cambrai and Passchendaele.

Today they are living up to that tradition. At Dieppe, at Caen, after the Normandy invasion, and presently at Goch, their performance has equalled that of any United Nations troops.—Detroit Free Press.

Today's Needlework



by Alice Brooks

Now that you've discovered the charm of crocheted party aprons you'll want this one done in net crochet; easy-to-follow chart.

Handwork you'll enjoy—a net crocheted apron—inexpensive when you make it yourself. Pattern 7436 has directions.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 115 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number. Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual.

A hospital has been built in the white cliffs of Dover—a series of tunnels 150 feet under the chalk which is as dry, comfortable and well-equipped as any modern hospital in the country. The place was built when the threat of invasion hung over Britain, to give doctors a quiet, safe place to work.

BOOSTER FOR PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION

George Spence, Director of P.F.R.A., Knows Farming In Every Detail

When George Spence, tall and tireless director of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, talks of dry farming he knows whereof he speaks. For he has farmed down in the me of Saskatchewan's driest country—in the southwest, close to the Montana border.

Today his gospel is a revitalized prairie farming country, its great stretches of semi-arid country re-vegetated by water, precious stuff, hoarded in dams and distributed by canals and ditches to thirsty land by irrigation.

Spence has had as varied a career as any man in public life—miner, homesteader, farmer, politician, parliamentarian and provincial cabinet minister.

He comes from the Orkney Islands, rocky bits of land north of Scotland, and his speech still betrays his origin. Migrating to Canada in 1900, Spence was lured to the far Klondike where he panned for gold for three years. He left three years later, with no fortune.

He went to the prairies where his first experience on the land was at McGregor, Man. About that time a Grain Growers local was started, and Spence took a prominent part in that organization's fight for tariff readjustment. He was one of the 800 farmers who made a trek to Ottawa to press their demands.

But Spence found farming did not pay well enough so he joined the C.P.R. and went out on survey work on branch lines. This experience gave him the germ of his later battles to get branch lines built in Saskatchewan. One of his most successful was getting the C.P.R. Consul-Asinibola branch built in southwestern Saskatchewan.

By 1912 he was back to farming, this time at Monchy, in the Saskatchewan dry southwest. He was in there before rails came, the first to homestead in the township. And from a "cowless and treeless, snowless and heeless" bare section of land he developed a real farm and home.

This shows his grit. He needed trees for his homestead and was able to get 1,600 seedlings to his homestead on his back.

In 1917 Spence was nominated for the Saskatchewan Legislature in the Nottukau riding. He had to organize his campaign on foot. The Non-Partisan organization, which grew in the Non-Partisan League across the line in North Dakota, opposed him. In Spence's words the Non-Partisaners "tin-canned me and broke up the meetings." But he won the seat.

In the 1921 provincial vote he was returned, and in 1925 he took his opponent's deposit.

In 1925 he resigned his provincial seat to jump into the federal field. He was elected that year and re-elected in 1926. He was a fighter for tariff changes, and was one of the outstanding low tariff men in the Liberal ranks of those days.

A few years later he was back in provincial politics and, in a cabinet reorganization, he became minister of railways, labor and industries, and minister of highways. He continued in the Legislature, either in the government or in opposition, until 1938 when he resigned to become director of PFRA.

PFRA in the 10 years of its life has done a great job for western Canada farmers in water conservation and in battling effects of the great drought of the thirties. Much credit goes to Spence, who has sparked the organization with some of his own unquenchable enthusiasm.—Financial Post.

Construct More Ships

Thirty-Five Ships Are To Be Built In Canadian Yards

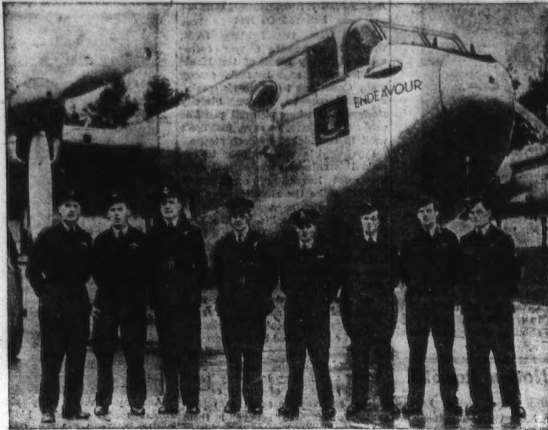
Construction of thirty-five China coaster-type steamers—15 of 1,350 tons and 20 of 350 tons—will start in Canadian shipyards in May, the munitions department announced.

Of the larger ships, six will be built by Burrard Drydock Company, Vancouver; three by North Van Ship Repairs, Vancouver; four by Victoria Machinery Depot and two by Prince Rupert Drydock and shipyards.

Of the smaller ships, five will be built by George T. Davis, Lauzon, Que.; five by Morton Engineering and Drydock, Quebec; four by Collingwood Shipyard; three by Port Arthur Shipyard; and three by St. John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company Ltd., at Saint John, N.B.

The Dead Sea lies 1,292 feet lower than the surface of the Mediterranean.

Big Ship For The "Governor-General's Flight"



To enable the Duke of Gloucester to cover long distance in course of his new duties as governor-general of Australia he has this Avro York with 2,500-mile range. The ship, christened the Endeavour, is pictured with its crew. Wing Cmdr. D. R. Donaldson, of Brighton, Victoria, the captain of the flight, is at the extreme left.

Meat Production

Canadian Records For 1944 Exceeded Any Previous Year

Livestock and meat production in Canada during 1944 exceeded any previous year. Slaughtering of live stock at inspected establishments included 8,766,000 hogs, a 24 per cent. increase over 1943; 1,354,000 cattle, 33 per cent. higher than in 1943; 666,000 calves, 10 per cent. higher than in 1943 and 959,000 sheep and lambs, or 8 per cent. more than in 1943. As a result, the 1944 output from meat packing establishments was the greatest on record.

The record volume of live stock which farmers sent to market in 1944, writes H. K. Leckie in the Economic Annalist, placed considerable stress on handling facilities. During peak runs, packing plant facilities, already enlarged during wartime, were strained to the utmost to slaughter, process, chill, store, and distribute the numbers of live stock available. Transportation and cold storage facilities, stockyards, and other agencies concerned with the live stock and meat trade were also utilized to capacity.

Although the output of meats in 1944 was the largest in history, there was no surplus. Under the terms of export agreements with the United Kingdom, substantial quantities of bacon and beef were shipped overseas, and at the same time domestic consumption per head of population of meat soared to new high levels.

Cattle have been domesticated for so long that no one knows from what wild ancestors they originated or where they lived.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

EXPERIENCE

Life consists in the alternate process of learning and unlearning, but it is often wiser to unlearn than to learn.—Bulwer-Lytton.

We are often prophets to others, only because we are our own historians.—Madame Swetchine.

The rules which experience suggests are better than those which theorists elaborate in their libraries.—R. S. Storrs.

In all instances where our experience of the past has been extensive and uniform, our judgment as to the future amounts to moral certainty.—Seattle.

Christian experience teaches faith in the right and disbelief in the wrong. It bids us work the more earnestly in times of persecution, because then our labor is more needed.—Mary Baker Eddy.

It may serve as a comfort to us in all our calamities and afflictions that he who loses anything and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer by the loss.—L'Estrange.

FORM COMPANY

Thirty-seven British shipping companies, including some of the country's largest tramp steamship owners, have formed Shipping Airlines Limited, a company proposing to operate civil air service between Britain and all European capitals.

A taxonomist is a person who classifies animals and plants.

Seeds For Russia

Will Help In Planting Rich Farm Lands Of Ukraine

The Foreign Commerce Weekly, official organ of the Department of Commerce, reports that 20,000 tons of seeds, a quota set for the first half of this year under lease-lend, have been delivered to Russia. These are mostly seeds of vegetable and field crops that will permit increased planting in the liberated Ukraine which contains perhaps the richest farm land under the Soviet flag. Hardy, early-maturing vegetable seeds were chosen to meet Ukrainian climatic conditions, before many months fresh produce should be on the market.

Some indication of what the shipping of seeds means in conservation of space for other munitions than food appears in the publication. It says that the 20,000 tons of seeds could be carried by two cargo ships on one trip but that it would take thousands of ships to carry the food which these seeds can produce. To make a point it says that one pound of tomato seeds may yield 100,000 pounds of tomatoes; a pound of carrot seed, 20,000 pounds of carrots, and a pound of cabbage seed, 200,000 pounds of cabbage. There is no breakdown of the quantities of seed for different vegetables, but it is fair to assume that some tons were devoted to cabbage, a vegetable which, like the beet, the Russians use expertly. At the rate of 200,000 pounds of cabbages to a pound of seed, even one ton of the latter means a huge weight in cabbages—more than two and a half pounds for every person in the U.S.S.R.—New York Times.

A Memorable Order

Was Issued By General Dobbie To Soldiers In Malta

In these days of terrible, scientific war, it is often hard to picture commanders fighting with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. But there is Field Marshal Montgomery, the Puritan-like commander of the armies of the north on the Western Front. There was, too, the brilliant young Major-General Charles Orde Wingate, student of all religions, who, even in the thick of the Burma jungle, daily found time to read aloud from his Testament. A third example of piety in the higher branches of the military hierarchy is Lieutenant-General Sir William Dobbie, commander of Malta during its two years of bitter siege.

On the day that Italy entered the war, Malta was ill-prepared for battle of any kind, and General Dobbie's Order of the Day was a memorable one. It ended thus:

"It may be that hard times lie ahead of us, but I know that however hard they may be, the courage and determination of all ranks will not falter, and that with God's help we will maintain the security of this fortress. I call upon all officers and other ranks humbly to seek God's help, and then in reliance on Him to do their duty unflinchingly."

The security of the fortress was maintained, contributing in no small way to the whole Allied Mediterranean victory. "That it did not fail," Sir William declared simply in an address, "is a miracle." When Malta seemed doomed, he went on "we really thought we needed God's help. We asked Him to give it to us, and He undoubtedly did. . . . The hand of Almighty God was very much in evidence."

Britain's soldier-author, Ian Hay, has described the general as "Malta's tower of strength and sheet-anchor to windward during two long years of trial and endurance. . . . his deep and openly expressed religious faith accorded exactly with the Maltese tradition of devout and simple piety."

Sir William was a natural inheritor of the noble traditions of the Knights of the Order of St. John, those who were known of no finer tribute for a soldier of God and King—From the Montreal Star.

Famous Fish Market

Although Occasionally Interrupted By The War, Billingsgate Still Helps To Feed Britain

Billingsgate fish men might be said to have something weighing heavily on their minds.

Loads carried by these men upon their heads compare favorably with those borne upon the heads of porters in eastern lands or on safaris in the African bush. Many can balance with almost unquenchable grace no less than big boxes of hippos—traditionally one of London's favorite dishes.

Billingsgate is the famed fish market of the metropolis, lying on the north bank of the Thames just below London Bridge. Since the fifteenth century countless tons of fish have been delivered by boats of all descriptions to Billingsgate, whose strong odors and constant bustle linger in the memory of visitors. The traditional costume of the fish porters includes a curious leather hat, with a flat top, on which to balance the fish boxes.

In a single week hundreds of tons of kippers, herrings and similar fish arrive at Billingsgate, and though bombings and the uncertainties of sea fishing during the war have at times interrupted the normal commerce of the market, Billingsgate has continued under difficulties to help feed the people of Britain through their years of trial.

The kippers come from the Hebrides—the western islands of Scotland—those storm-swept Atlantic outposts of North Britain whose hardy inhabitants wring a somewhat precarious living from their rocky pasture lands and from the cold, northern seas.

GIVES HIS SUPPORT

The collections of "Winston's Witleams" continues to grow. A gossip columnist for the London newspaper "News of the World" described this as the latest Churchill story.

A friend recently chided Churchill for not attending church more often, Churchill suggested that his heavy duties offered some excuse for his irregular attendance.

"Yes," persisted the friend, "but do you support the Church of England?" "I do," replied Churchill. "Like a buttress—from the outside."

Water is absorbed more readily by linen than by any other fabric.

Every 400 years, our calendar repeats itself.

BRIGHTEN UP SCHOOL SURROUNDINGS

Conditions Have A Marked Influence On The Attitude Of The Child

It is disconcerting to realize that in many parts of Canada residents spend as much money painting their garages than they seem willing to spend in renovating the classrooms of their children. This despite the fact that it has been demonstrated over and over again that the condition of school surroundings has a marked influence on the attitude of the child towards school life.

Ill-kept schools are not general through the Dominion, but they are prevalent in sufficient numbers to be a decided drawback to the youth of the country. It is known that paint jobs that are 10 and 15 years old are not unknown in the Dominion.

Careful studies by color experts have thrown a lot of light on the kind of painting that should be done in schools, and this is probably as good a time as any to think a bit about the younger generation when we are doing our post-war planning.

It is agreed by experts that the tints on schoolroom walls should have both beauty and restfulness. The quieter tints are recommended for upper-grade rooms in order that the attention of the pupils is not unduly distracted from their work; but in the case of kindergarten, bright colors are usually suggested.

For rooms with northern exposures, subdued yellows or peach tans are recommended, while rooms with other exposures are generally best when done in greens, blues, light browns or powder grays. In rooms where color charts or pictures are displayed on the walls, neutral wall colors are advised.

Woodwork should harmonize with the wall tint, without marked contrast. Even where natural wood finish is used, it should be stained if necessary to reduce contrast with the painted surfaces. Pipes, radiators and other accessories should be so painted as to blend with the wall colors and be inconspicuous as possible. For ceilings, light tints are recommended for maximum reflection of light.

On the basis of these recommendations as to what is best for schoolrooms color schemes, the majority of Canadian schools fall far below what is considered desirable. And yet, when the increased scientific knowledge about painting and lighting is being applied in offices, factories and homes, there seems no reason why it shouldn't be used in schools as well.

Flying The Pacific

Ambitious Plans Shaping Up By U.S. And Canada

Trans-Pacific flying after the war is going to emerge from the clipper-stage. Land planes of far greater capacity than any flying-boat yet built are being planned.

For the United States, Pan-American Airways will probably get the inside track in this business. It is planning to fly via British Columbia and Alaska skirting Siberia, to Japan, China, the Philippines and Australia.

Flying-boat Clippers will be discarded for Douglas DC-7 and Constellation-type four-motored, pressure-cabin planes carrying 60 to 100 passengers at 20,000 feet altitude, at a speed of approximately 300 miles an hour. Los Angeles to Sydney the flying time will be 32 hours, fare \$300, compared with a 19-day pre-war steamer trip costing \$400. Canadian Government has plans for a service, Vancouver to Australia, presumably by Clippers. They will operate via Honolulu, Suva and Wellington to Sydney, or from Vancouver via San Francisco, according to the latest information from Ottawa—Vancouver Sun.

Too Much To Bear

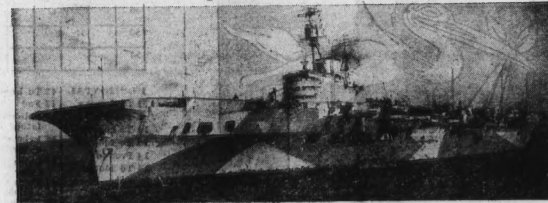
German Family Was Overcome With Shame At Hum Defeat

"The shame of German defeat is too much to bear." This was the farewell note left by a German man, his wife and his daughter whose bodies were found hanging from the rafters in their home at Elsdorf when American troops captured the town. They had stood on chairs, tied ropes around their necks and kicked the chairs from beneath them. Their dog was found hanging beside them.

SACRIFICED TREES

No fewer than 100,000,000 trees in Britain had, at the end of 1943, been felled since the war started, the Ministry of Supply's home timber department announced recently. The sacrificed trees freed huge shipping tonnage, imports falling from 8,700,000 tons to 1,700,000. A ministry official said sadly that it was better for us to cut our own throats than to let the Germans do it.

H.M.S. Indefatigable Now With Eastern Fleet



Here is the latest edition to Britain's powerful force of aircraft carriers, H.M.S. Indefatigable, now serving with the Eastern fleet.

British Tommies Marching On The Road To Goch



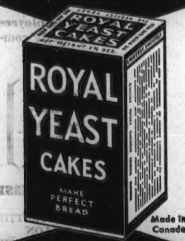
British Tommies of the First Canadian Army pass through a ruined village on the road to Goch, key point in the German defences at the northern end of the Siegfried line. Tommies moved in on Goch after the capture of Kleve by the Canadians.

**NOTHING LIKE
GOOD
BREAD**

**NOTHING
LIKE GOOD
YEAST!**



**50 years a favorite
for light-textured,
delicious, tasty
bread**



**7 OUT OF 8
CANADIAN WOMEN
WHO USE DRY YEAST
USE ROYAL!**

**OUR COMPLETE
SHORT STORY—**

Modern Judas

By FAYE MCGOVERN

McClure Newspaper Syndicate

Boyd Carr, American volunteer pilot on reconnaissance, banked his plane and looked down. Below him was the broad Yellow River firmly restrained in its new dike system. On its bank was the missionary building that had been reported raised by a band of rebels.

It was where Boyd had been born, of missionary parents. Where he had grown up, and spent many happy hours playing with Soo Ling, a young convert. After a visit to the States with his parents, where he had absorbed American customs in a surprisingly short time, he and Soo Ling played cops and robbers with all the realistic zeal of their active imaginations.

Boyd grinned, remembering the clout he had given Soo Ling with a small sandbag they had made, laying Soo out cold for ten horrified minutes.

A figure emerged from the building, looked up and waved. Boyd grinned. "Soo Ling, I'll bet my eyeteeth."

Maybe the report about the rebels had been false. He swung the nose of his cable cruiser downward, and in a few moments was buffing along the uneven ground. Should anything be amiss he had his revolver.

He opened the door, stepped out, and grunted with surprise. A scowling, roughly clad Chinese was pointing a bayonet straight at his middle. Others crowded around menacingly.

Boyd's hand moved toward his holster, but a sibilant word from the bayonet-wielder sent his hands skyward. Grim-lipped, he scanned the ominous crowd.

"Soo Ling!" he shouted, recognizing his childhood friend among them. The one yelled at stared at him coldly.

"Do you know this man?" the one

with the bayonet, apparently the leader, demanded caustically of Soo Ling.

Soo Ling shook his head. "I know him not!" he replied in emphatic Chinese.

With a grin of delight the chief relieved Boyd of his revolver, then ruthlessly bound his hands behind him, commanded the ragged group to form a cordon around him, and headed the bank toward the levee.

"Hey, what's the idea?" Boyd yelled. "I'm an American citizen. I demand to know the meaning of this!"

His protests brought nothing but stony silence. Then he realized that in his fury he had shouted in English. When he tried translating his thoughts, he realized with despair that, though he could still understand, he could no longer speak Chinese.

But Soo Ling had spoken English like a true Yankee when they were youngsters. "Soo! For Pete's sake. Don't you remember me?"

The leader barked something at Soo Ling, who scowled blackly. "I tell you I know the infidel not!"

Boyd ground his teeth, thinking of the useless years his father had spent teaching his converts to live clean, decent lives, winning them away from their superstitious, their idolatrous ancestor worship. Now the youngest had turned traitor!

As they neared the narrow top of the dike they had to form a single line. The leader shouted to the others, then gave Boyd a prod that indicated he should follow, with himself bringing up the rear.

Soo Ling turned on him furiously, spewing a string of Chinese invectives, gesticulating angrily. Boyd stared, not understanding all he said—but enough to realize Soo Ling wanted to be the prisoner's guardian. Hadn't the American dog down his devil machine down on the grave of Soo's immortal father? Didn't such desecration, such insult, give him the privilege?

Boyd's spine froze. No one knew better than he the lengths to which the Chinese would go to avenge a fancied insult to their departed forefathers. The gleaming bayonet now surrendered to Soo Ling was a formidable weapon for one bent on revenge. What a fool Boyd had been to forget the old burying ground!

He marched on, his muscles tensed against the thought of cold steel in his ribs. Just ahead was the gate that controlled the flow of water to the rice fields. Better a leap to the muddy field below than—

There was a yank at his bodys. His hands were free! He whirled. The bayonet was thrust at him wrong end foremost. Then Soo Ling was beyond him, giving the spillover wheel a vicious jerk; then another, and another. Dirty yellow water roared through the widening aperture just ahead. "Run, Boyd!" Soo Ling yelled.

Boyd started, then stopped. With a snarl the leader had whirled, leaped across the roaring stream and made for Soo Ling. But Soo Ling ducked, whipped something from his pocket, and brought it down hard on the leader's skull. The man pitched forward and lay still.

A glance told Boyd that as soon as the rebels realized their prize was escaping they'd find courage enough to make the leap, too.

"Soo, you Judas!" Boyd gasped as Soo caught up with him. "I thought you had denied me for good!"

"Not for all the ransom in China," Soo grinned. "Fortunately I was alone at the mission when they attacked it, but I had to pretend to join them to protect my hide. Thank heaven you happened along!"

Boyd yanked open the door of the plane and dragged Soo Ling in behind him. "You sure pack an awful wallop," he called above the motor's revolutions.

"I used this," Soo Ling answered. "I remembered what it did to me."

"This" was a floppy bag with a tip of hard-packed sand.

A moth's wings are inflated with air, which is pumped into the pneumatic wing tubes from the respiratory organs.

GO LONG WAY

Glant Chinese green onions grow from two to two and one-half feet long, two and one-half inches in diameter, and weigh more than three pounds apiece.

HERE'S MY FEED PROBLEM.

When should I start feeding my chicks growing mash?

HERE'S THE ANSWER.

Whether you rear your birds indoors or on the range, a 4000 feedings of "Miracle" Growing Mash about the 10th week. We say "MIRACLE!"

Growing Mash, because "Miracle" contains all the elements in balanced proportion needed to build sturdy hens so that they will be prepared to stand long and high egg production. And if you have plenty of grain, ask your dealer for "Miracle" Growing Mash Supplement... and make your own growing mash.

ASK FOR "MIRACLE" FEEDS

Devotion To Ideal

Descendant Of Polish King Gave Life For His Country

Stanislaw August Poniatowski, who died in 1798, was the last king of Poland. He was Poland's greatest king, but he left a name which meant a vital heritage to a descendant of his 147 years later.

The descendant, Prince Marien, escaped from France to Britain during the German western surge in 1940. Although he had never seen Poland and spoke no Polish, he enlisted in the Polish army in Britain because he believed he owed a duty to the name he bore.

He won a commission and went with his unit to fight on the Western Front. There, at the age of 23, he died in action against the enemies of the homeland he never knew.

In Polish history the name of Poniatowski takes on added lustre from his devotion to an ideal and from his sacrifice in behalf of it.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

GARDEN NOTES

First Plantings

Vegetables divide themselves into three main planting groups. In the first are the hardy types, those like one plants just as soon as the soil is prepared and regardless of the weather ahead. These will stand lots of frost and in fact for best results they must make their first growth while the weather is still cool and wet.

In the vegetable line these very early types are garden peas, the first onions, carrots and beets, radishes, spinach, and lettuce. Experienced gardeners say that these can be planted just as soon as the soil has warmed up nicely and is no longer muddy.

But they advise strongly against planting them all at once. They make a practice of sowing beets, radishes, spinach, etc., at least three times, about ten days apart. By spreading over the sowing in this way so as the harvest, and one has then coming on successive crops of the tenderest vegetables imaginable.

One can spread out the season still more by using an early, late and medium variety. This sort of spreading is particularly advisable with those vegetables which must be sown very early in the spring.

In the second group of vegetables the semi-hardy types, which can stand a light frost but would prefer none, would be early potatoes, the first corn, beans, cabbage and, at the end of the line, the first tender plants that can stand no frost at all would be the melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, pumpkins, etc.

Nursery Stock

Nursery stock is the name that covers all the sort of things one gets from a nursery, everything from ornamental flowers and shrubs to plants to 10-foot ornamental trees. This year due to the shortage of labor, gasoline and increased transportation cost from Europe, the Canadian supply is not plentiful, hence all the more reason for taking care of what one can buy.

All nursery stock should be planted just as soon after purchase as possible. With large plants and trees it is especially necessary to give roots plenty of room and press the soil firmly about them. Cultivation for some time is advisable and also watering when first planted and if the weather is dry. It is essential, of course, to protect roots from wind and air generally in unpacking and planting.

GO LONG WAY

Glant Chinese green onions grow from two to two and one-half feet long, two and one-half inches in diameter, and weigh more than three pounds apiece.

Soilless Culture

Possibility Of Chemical Gardening Not A New Discovery

Everything that is known about the growing of plants without soil, commonly known as soilless culture or chemical gardening, including its application to outside gardens, was explained by Dr. H. Hill, Division of Horticulture, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in an address at the recent annual convention at Winnipeg of the Manitoba Horticultural Association.

The possibility of growing plants without soil was not a new discovery, said Dr. Hill. Originally it was employed in experimental research, and the Division of Horticulture at Ottawa had used it for the last 20 years in studying the nutritional requirements of various horticultural crop plants, and in becoming familiar with the appearance of the plants when specific plant nutrients were lacking or inadequate.

Miraculous yields which sometimes had been claimed for soilless gardening were neither miraculous or peculiar to the method. Extremely high yields were simply the result of lengthening the growing season, and that could not be done economically in soil or in soilless culture. Any plant which did not have a terminal type of flowering could grow indefinitely with an adequate supply of nutrients, provided it was not killed by insects or disease and did not have its life cut short by frost.

Because the roots of plants were capable of absorbing and assimilating only food that was in solution, it did not matter whether soil or some other medium furnished that food.

A number of different terms, said Dr. Hill, have been applied to this system of growing plants, according to the medium employed and the technique adopted. Some of these terms were hydroponics, water culture, sand culture, gravel culture, chemical culture, and soilless growth. These methods could be divided roughly into two groups—growing plants with the root system immersed in water in which the essential plant nutrients in chemicals have been dissolved, and growing plants with the root system supported in a solid medium, such as sand, clinders, or gravel to which the necessary nutrients were added. The division had adopted a second method, employing a solid medium on account of its greater simplicity and practicability.

In water culture, the method consisted essentially of supporting the plants with their roots dipping into a tank or container of nutrient solution. In the production out of doors by the sand culture method, the beds or benches for the vegetables grown for the Royal Canadian Air Force at Labrador were of roughly built wooden benches 100 feet long, five feet wide, and 8 inches deep, raised on trestles two feet above ground. Six to eight inches of sand was sufficient for the majority of crops.

Dr. Hill gave full details of the feeding and fertilizer formulae applicable to the various methods.

Aid For France

Lease-Lend Credits Have Been Extended By United States

The United States announced extension of lease-lend credits to France for civilian supplies totalling \$2,575,000,000.

The supplies are to continue moving to the French under a broad new lease-lend agreement signed with the De Gaulle government, even after the end of the war, unless President Roosevelt decides to cancel the contract as being not "in the national interest."

The French agreed to pay for the materials thus received on a 30-year basis, the credits to bear interest at 2½ per cent. annually.

They cover a master lease-lend arrangement similar to those made with Great Britain, Russia and China; a reciprocal aid plan by which France agrees to develop its resources as far as possible to the Allied war effort.

HARDLY PAID

A three-cent stamp cost St. Joseph county \$15. County commissioners, before selling an old safe, called in a locksmith to make certain it contained nothing valuable. The locksmith retrieved the stamp and submitted his bill for \$15.

The Egyptians call molasses "black honey."

Do you suffer from MONTHLY NERVOUS TENSION

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

There is enough ice in Antarctica today to cover the entire globe with a layer 120 feet thick.

REASONABLE REQUEST

Dame May Whitty, the English actress, is almost 80 years old. She went into a New York department store, and the salesgirl who waited upon her was curt. The venerable lady kept her temper, especially since she knew that the salesgirl was aware of her identity. Finally she said to the salesgirl: "I suppose you feel you're as good as I am." "I certainly don't," the salesgirl replied. "Yes, I'm as good as you are." "Then," said Dame May Whitty, "why can't you be civil to your equals?"

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DOVE'S WHITE CLIFFS

The white chalk cliffs of Dover, England, are made up of fossilized shells of animals so small that more than a million are required to form a cubic inch of chalk.

Strained? Aching? Shift?

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

BEST ATTAINABLE IMAGE FROM DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Help The Red Cross

"SALTAN" TEA

Developed RDX

The Beaver

Preservation Of The Beaver Is A Factor Of Importance

It might be appropriate to draw attention to the fact that the preservation of our beaver is also a factor of importance in its turn in the preservation of our forests. For the dams built by the beaver do a great deal to prevent a too rapid run off of the rainwater or the water from the melting snows of winter. They maintain ponds and protect the level of streams and so protect moisture for the trees and reserve for our power developments.

A few years ago two Algoma men who acted as guides for tourists were discussing routes with a party who wished to take a canoe trip. "Do you know," asked one, "if the beaver have been trapped out at such and such a spot?" And his companion replied that he believed they had been.

"Then there is no use," said the first guide, "in sending this party by that route; for if the beaver are gone there won't be enough water for the canoes."—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Red Cross Parcels

Prisoner Of War Tells How Medical Supplies Were A Life-Saver

"No donation of mine to the Red Cross will ever be causal because if it were not for the parcels which were sent to me during the three years I was a prisoner of war in Germany I would not be here today, Dr. A. G. Henderson told an enthusiastic meeting of Canadian National Railway officers and employees in the C.N.R. station at Winnipeg.

"Canadian Red Cross parcels were the most acceptable to the war prisoners of any parcels, even from Britain and the United States," said Dr. Henderson, who, with his wife, became German prisoners after the toppling of the Zam Zam. "The medical supplies were a life-saver, as none could be obtained in Germany and the clothes and books, apart from the food, served a most valuable purpose."

Dr. Henderson related how he lost 25 pounds in one month when he escaped from the prison camp to which he had been moved in France and no longer could get Red Cross parcels.

Stranded Fliers

Used American Slang For Code Signals To Attract Attention

Mysterious radio messages, picked up accidentally by an R.A.F. star who mistook American slang for code signals, led to the rescue of 250 American and Allied airmen stranded behind the German lines in Yugoslavia, it was disclosed.

The stranded fliers, most of them Americans who had bailed out of crippled planes during previous raids on the Balkans, were assembled at a secret hide-out in German-held territory and trying to contact Allied headquarters in Italy by radio.

Lacking the R.R.F. code signals, the men used ingeniously-phrased slang to notify headquarters of their situation without giving away their hideout to the Germans.

A British radio operator picked up one weak call while flying over Yugoslavia and finally "decoded" the SOS. Repeated flights were made over the same area and after a further interchange of messages a number of Allied bombers was sent to the scene to the rescue of the marooned men.

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